

CESARE CONCI * & LIVIO TAMANINI **

FLORIA (FLORIA) POGGII N. SP., FROM SARDINIA,
HOST PLANT *GENISTA CORSICA*

(HOMOPTERA PSYLLOIDEA)

Floria (Floria) poggii n. sp.

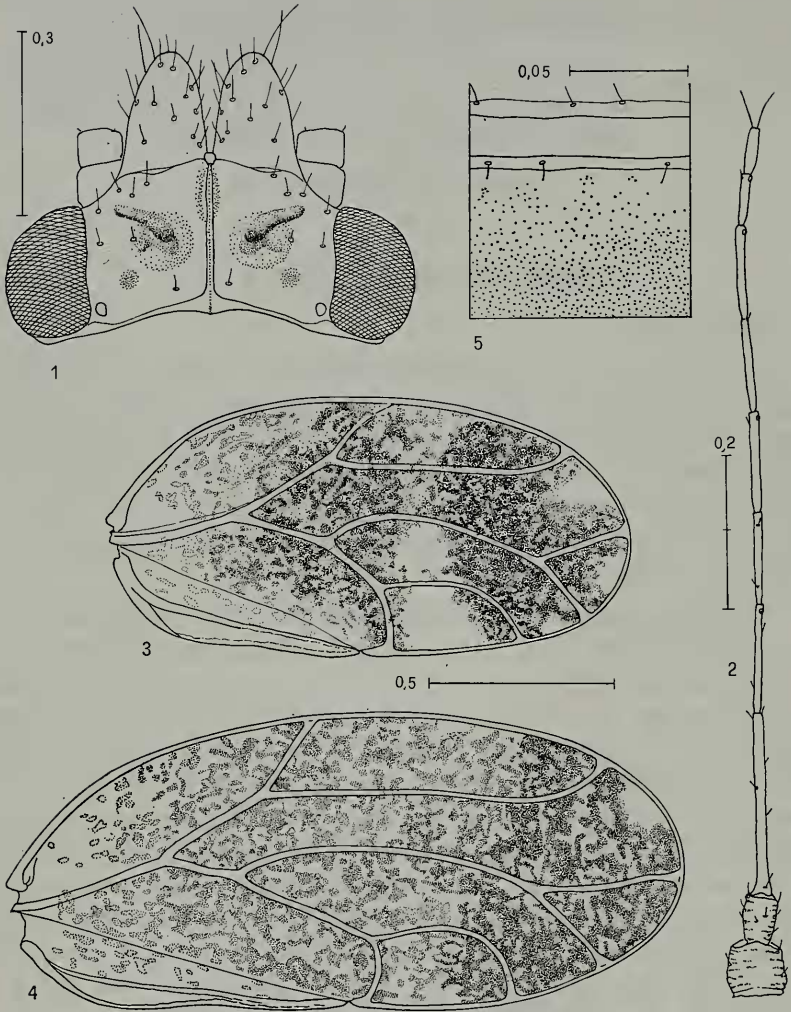
1. DESCRIPTION

M o r p h o l o g y . Head (fig. 1) with genal cones massive, conical, rounded at the apex, a little shorter than the vertex length, with short down, at the apex with some long hairs. The groove in the middle of the two halves of the vertex is comma-shaped. Antennae (fig. 2) with segment III as long as the following two; segments IV, VI, VIII and IX with rhinaria. Head and pronotum in lateral view forming superiorly a regular curved line.

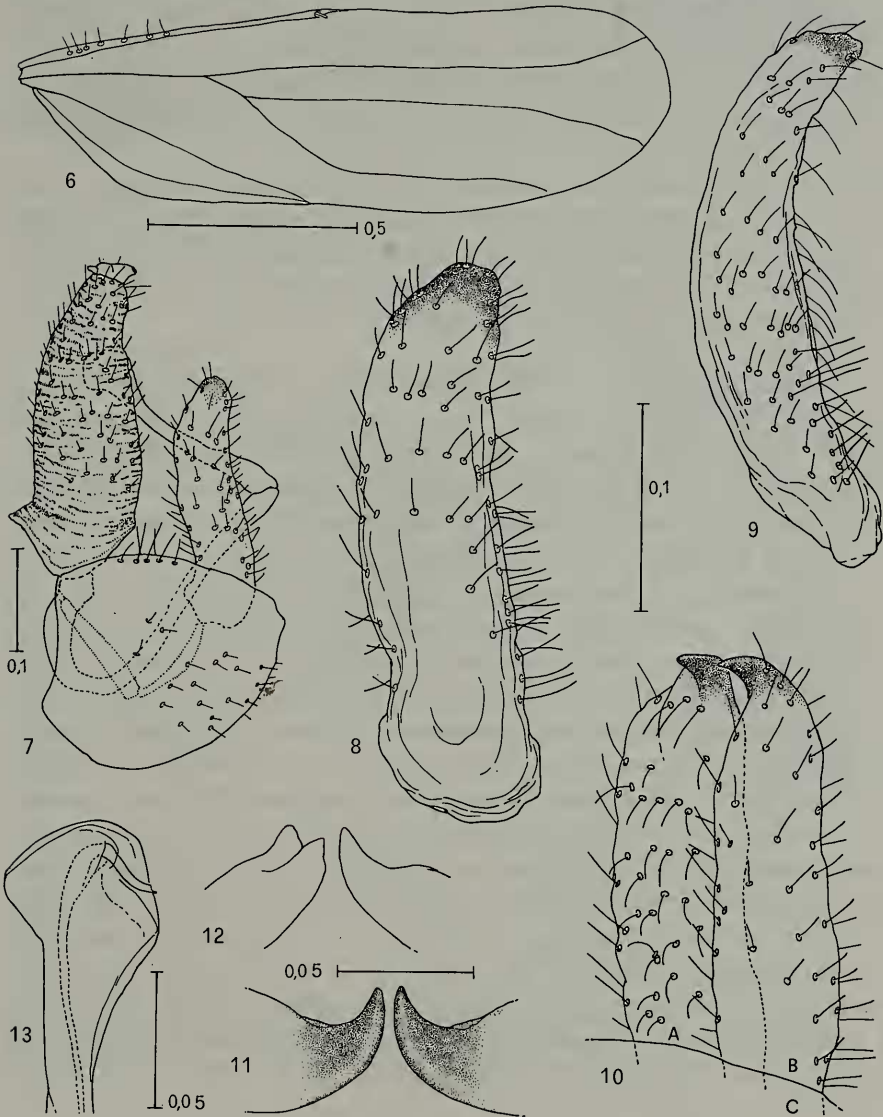
Forewings (figs. 3-4) in both sexes with the greater length in correspondence with vein M_{1+2} ; pterostigma lacking; vein Rs joining $C + Sc$ slightly after the bifurcation of the vein M. Microsculpture punctiform (fig. 5), present on both surfaces (visible in preparations magnified over 160x); more evident on the superior surface, slightly thicker and diffused on the whole wing: in the anal zone it reaches the wing margin and exists also on the veins; along the remaining marginal veins the microsculpture attains them; in the central part of the wing it does not reach the veins. Forewings of the male clearly smaller than those of the female, from which they differ also in the vein R interrupted before reaching the $C + Sc$, and in the Cu_{1a} less convex. Hind wing as in fig. 6. Hind tibiae (figs. 18-19) with 1+1+3 jumping spines at the apex; between the isolated spine and the group of three there are three long and strong yellow hairs. First article of hind tarsi with a black spine.

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Floria (Floria) poggii n. sp. - Fig. 1: ♀ head. - Fig. 2: antenna. - Fig. 3: ♂ forewing. - Fig. 4: ♀ forewing. - Fig. 5: microsculpture of a tract of wing membrane of cu_1 , under the vein Cu_{1a} .



Floria (Floria) poggii n. sp. - Fig. 6: ♀ hind wing. - Fig. 7: ♂ genito-anal complex. - Fig. 8: left paramere, outer. - Fig. 9: left paramere, posterior. - Fig. 10: the two parameres in diagonal view: A = right; B = left; C = genital segment. - Fig. 11: apex of parameres, dorsal (dried preparation). - Fig. 12: same, of another specimen in which they are anomalous. - Fig. 13: penis.

Male genito-anal complex (fig. 7) with proctiger conical, rounded, straight. Parameres (figs. 8-9), in lateral view, simple, with undulating sides, in the basal tract with long and thin hairs; at the apex with a tooth turned diagonally forward (fig. 10), that can be seen when observing the parameres obliquely. Apex of penis (fig. 13) subromboidal, with short terminal tubule.

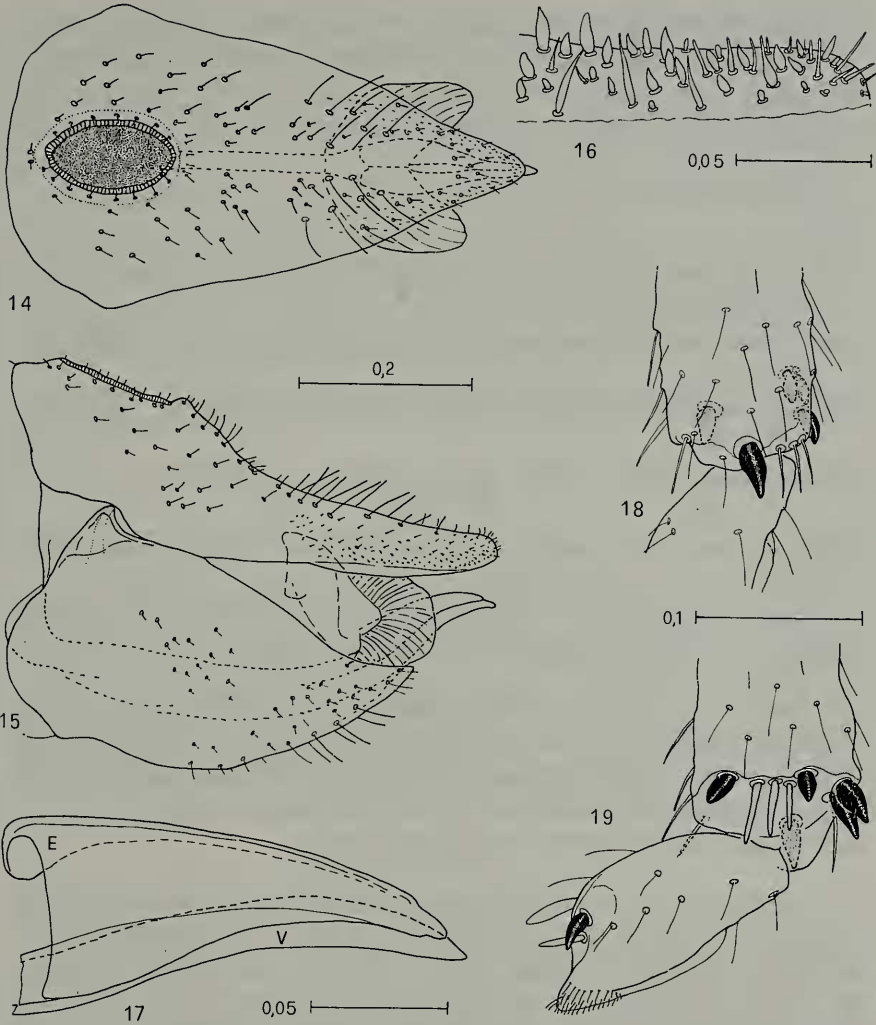
Female genito-anal complex (figs. 14-15) with proctiger almost three times as long as its maximum height; distal part laterally provided with minute thickened hairs with various forms (fig. 16). Genital segment, in lateral view, much higher than proctiger. Outer valve (fig. 17) asymmetrically narrowed at the apex.

Colouration. Body generally light yellow with brown maculation on the upper parts. Head evenly light; antennal segments I-III light, IV-VIII more or less dark in the distal part, IX-X brown. Mesothorax with light brown longitudinal bands, that often disappear or become irregular maculation in dried material. In the male the tergites are brick-red, in the female are light coloured.

Forewings covered with round spots of about 20-30 micron, lighter and sparser in the proximal part, and thicker and darker in the distal third. The short tracts of membrane devoid of spots in the most intensely coloured zones are dark in the male and light in the females. Veins slightly lighter than the wing membrane. In mature specimens the wings of ♂♂ are always darker than those of ♀♀; the ♂♂ have cell cu_1 mostly with no spots and hyaline; from this cell comes a light band (because of the reduction of the dark spots and the lack of colouration in the membrane) that sometimes reaches the vein $C + Sc$. In the male there are three further zones devoid of spots, variable in size, in the distal part of the cells r_2 , m_1 , m_2 ; the first one is the biggest, the third one can be missing. Wings of ♀♀ with spotting more evenly distributed; sometimes a transversal band slightly lighter can be present in the middle; a little zone devoid of spots can be found in cells r_2 and cu_1 . Legs light, except the claws and the jumping spines. Genito-anal complex light in the male, dark in the female.

Size. The measurements of numerous specimens give us the following data, in mm:

total length (body + wings in resting position): ♂♂ 1,9-2,2; ♀♀ 2,3-2,5;
Holotypus 2,0; Allotypus 2,4;



Floria (Floria) poggii n. sp. - Fig. 14: ♀ genito-anal complex, dorsal. - Fig. 15: same, lateral. - Fig. 16: ♀ distal zone of proctiger, right side, dorsal. - Fig. 17: ventral valves: E = external; V = internal. - Figg. 18-19: metatibia, inner and outer.

head width: ♂♂ 0,54-0,59; ♀♀ 0,58-0,63; Hol. 0,58; All. 0,62;
 vertex length: ♂♂ 0,17-0,19; ♀♀ 0,17-0,20; Hol. 0,19; All. 0,19;
 vertex width: ♂♂ 0,31-0,35; ♀♀ 0,33-0,39; Hol. 0,35; All. 0,36;
 genal cones length: ♂♂ 0,13-0,16; ♀♀ 0,13-0,16; Hol. 0,15; All. 0,16;
 antennal length: ♂♂ 1,06-1,41; ♀♀ 1,06-1,19; Hol. 1,13; All. 1,09;

forewing length: ♂♂ 1,33-1,57; ♀♀ 1,76-1,94; Hol. 1,50; All. 1,84;
 forewing width: ♂♂ 0,62-0,71; ♀♀ 0,78-0,86; Hol. 0,66; All. 0,82;
 cu₁ length: ♂♂ 0,33-0,39; ♀♀ 0,37-0,43; Hol. 0,34; All. 0,42;
 cu₁ height: ♂♂ 0,17-0,21; ♀♀ 0,19-0,24; Hol. 0,18; All. 0,23;
 proctiger length: ♂♂ 0,27-0,29; ♀♀ 0,58-0,59.

Ratio:

body length/head width: ♂♂ 3,33-3,88; ♀♀ 3,60-4,00; Holotypus 3,45;
 Allotypus 3,87;
 genal cones length/vertex length: ♂♂ 0,70-0,80; ♀♀ 0,76-0,80; Hol. 0,79;
 All. 0,84;
 antennal length/head width: ♂♂ 1,82-2,14; ♀♀ 1,75-1,91; Hol. 1,95;
 All. 1,76;
 forewing length/wing width: ♂♂ 2,17-2,44; ♀♀ 2,14-2,36; Hol. 2,27;
 All. 2,24;
 forewing length/head width: ♂♂ 2,42-2,91; ♀♀ 2,81-3,10; Hol. 2,59;
 All. 2,97;
 cu₁ length/cu₁ height: ♂♂ 1,78-2,00; ♀♀ 1,66-2,00; Hol. 1,89; All. 1,83;
 proctiger length/head width: ♂♂ 0,46-0,50; ♀♀ 1,00.

Relationships. *Floria poggii* n. sp. belongs to the group of species with spotted wings and can be easily distinguished from the related species, the description of which is sufficiently complete (*pyrenaica*, *cataloniensis*, *hodkinsoni*), through the details of the wing colour pattern and the remarkable sexual dimorphism.

Type material. Holotypus ♂ and Allotypus ♀ from the type locality, leg. R. Poggi 3.V.1983, in coll. Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova. Paratypes: 29 ♂♂ and 51 ♀♀, same data as holotype, in coll. Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), I.D. Hodkinson, Conci and Tamanini.

Derivation of name. We dedicate this species with pleasure to our colleague Dr. R. Poggi, Curator at the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, who collected it in Sardinia.

2. PRE-IMAGINAL INSTARS. Unknown.

3. HOST PLANT. *Genista corsica* (Loisel.) DC, endemic species of Corse and Sardinia.

4. **BIOLOGY.** This species was collected in good number on 3.V.1983 br Dr. Poggi on flowering plants of *Genista corsica*. All specimens were mature. The environment was a degraded maquis, the dominating plant species being flowering *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Erica arborea*, *Quercus ilex*.

Concerning the sex ratio, on 82 specimens collected (30 ♂♂ and 52 ♀♀) there is a prevalence of females (sex ratio 0,57).

5. **TYPE LOCALITY and DISTRIBUTION.** Only station hitherto known: Sardinia, Province of Nuoro, Commune of Orgosolo, East of Monte Novo San Giovanni, Foresta Damaniale di Montes, about 1000 m a.s.l.

6. **Acknowledgements.** We thank Prof. I.D. Hodkinson of Liverpool for confirming our diagnosis and Dr. R. Poggi who collected and gave us the specimens for study.

RIASSUNTO

Floria (Floria) poggii n. sp., della Sardegna, da *Genista corsica* (Homoptera Psylloidea).

Si descrive, con 19 figure di dettaglio, *Floria (Floria) poggii* n. sp., raccolta in Sardegna, Prov. Nuoro, Comune Orgosolo, ad Est del Monte Novo S. Giovanni, a circa 1000 m s.l.m., il 3-V-1983, in 30 ♂♂ e 52 ♀♀ da R. Poggi, su *Genista corsica*, pianta endemica di Corsica e Sardegna. La n. sp. appartiene al gruppo delle *Floria* ad ali punteggiate (*pyrenaea*, *cataloniensis*, *hodkinsoni*), da cui si distingue agevolmente per le caratteristiche del disegno alare e l'accentuato dimorfismo sessuale, soprattutto evidente nella differenza di grandezza e di disegno delle ali. Il ♂ di *F. poggii* ha l'ala scura tra i punti, nonché 3 zone chiare all'apice delle celle r_2 , m_1 e m_2 ; la cella cu_1 presenta un'ampia zona chiara, che si estende anche nella m_1 e talora fino alla C + Sc. La ♀ invece ha l'ala chiara tra i punti; le zone chiare sono molto ridotte o indistinte.

ABSTRACT

Floria (Floria) poggii n. sp., from Sardinia, host plant *Genista corsica* (Homoptera Psylloidea).

Floria poggii n. sp. was collected in Sardinia (Prov. Nuoro, Commune of Orgosolo, East of Monte Novo San Giovanni, about 1000 m above sea level) by Dr. R. Poggi, 3-V-1983, and is here described, with 19 drawings of details, upon 30 ♂♂ and 52 ♀♀. Host plant *Genista corsica*, a plant endemic of Corsica and Sardinia. The new species belongs to a group of *Floria* with spotted wings (*pyrenaea*, *cataloniensis*, *hodkinsoni*), from which it can be easily distinguished by the characteristic of wing pattern and the strong sexual dimorphism, which is very evident, above all, in the size difference and the wing pattern. In the ♂ of *Floria poggii* the wing is dark between the spots and has three clear areas at the apex of the cells r_2 , m_1 and m_2 . The cell cu_1 has a wide clear area, extending also on m_1 and sometimes to C + Sc. In the ♀ the wing is clear between the spots and the clear areas are very reduced or indistinct.